

IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (cancelled)

2. (original) Apparatus for fabricating a dry cell battery from a plurality of dry cells by coupling terminals of adjacent dry cells both electrically and physically, said apparatus comprising:

a) a generator means for generating an alternate current energy in the microwave range of frequencies;

b) a coil means coupled to said generator means for receiving said alternating current energy and for creating a magnetic field about said coil means in response to receiving said alternating current energy, said coil means having a space between adjacent coils defining a coil split;

c) a strap means defined by a bridge means and a first toe at one end thereof and a second toe at another

compositions comprise a monomeric acrylic or methacrylic acid ester, a copolymerizable reinforcing monomer, a copolymerizing macromonomer and a photoinitiator.

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ADHESIVE FOR POLYCARBONATE

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Serial No. 07/986,469, filed December 7, 1992, the contents of which are hereby 5 incorporated by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to radiation curable compositions which, when cured, yield viscoelastic polymers having improved adhesion to 10 polycarbonate surfaces after heat aging. The invention also relates to radiation cured pressure sensitive adhesives made with the composition and to tapes made with such pressure sensitive adhesives.

BACKGROUND

15 Pressure sensitive adhesives are well known in the art and are used for bonding a variety of different surfaces. However, some adhesives do not bond well to certain polymeric surfaces. Poor adhesive bonding is especially evident on high performance polymers such as polycarbonate and polyphenylene oxide. Polycarbonate is 20 particularly difficult to bond to because it is believed that the polycarbonate outgasses and causes blistering in the adhesive, which in turn, causes separation of the adhesive and the polycarbonate. The problem is even greater when the polycarbonate must withstand 25 heat aging at elevated temperatures where a noticeable decrease in peel adhesion is typically seen after heat aging with the conventional pressure sensitive adhesives.

European Patent Publications EP 353,677 and EP 304,779 describe a pressure sensitive adhesive said to be useful for bonding to 30 polycarbonate surfaces where there is no blistering. The adhesive comprises 50-85% of a first monomeric moiety of an acrylic ester, 1-30% of a second monomeric moiety of an acrylic compound having a polar group, and 5-40% by weight of a third monomeric moiety having a polymeric molecular chain and a polymerizable functional group at the end of the molecular chain. The adhesives taught in these 35 publications are solvent based.

U.S. Patent No. 4,554,324 (Husman et al.) discloses acrylate copolymer pressure sensitive adhesive compositions having A and C monomers and optionally, B monomers. The A monomers are alkyl 40 acrylate monomers, the C monomers are macromonomers, and the optional B monomers are polar monomers copolymerizable with the A monomers. While these compositions are generally prepared using solvent based copolymerization, it is stated copolymerization may also use other well known techniques such as suspension, emulsion, and bulk polymerization, but do not give any advantages of one method of